

WASHINGTON.

"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1838.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY

H. J. BRENT & DR. T. D. JONES.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:

Fellow-Citizens: I am directed, by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the United States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary Native Associations to be united with us in this cause.

I am also instructed to call your attention to the necessity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the ensuing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of naturalization.

Your fellow-countryman,

HENRY J. BRENT,

Corresponding Sec'y. of the Native Am. Association of the U. S., Wash. City.

FOREIGN OPPOSITION.

Some of the French journals are belligerous against the native American principles, and some of the papers of the U. States have enlisted under their banner. We give in another place a piece from the *Paris Times*, which it will be perceived the Baltimore Sun has endorsed in terms the most reprehensible, and which, if we be not very much mistaken, will not obtain for it much credit from the native citizens of the United States, whether for or against our principles. These two papers are in turn backed by the "Old Dominion," the meanest in the trio. All of these we mean to take in hand. In the present number, however, we shall not be able to do more than to notice the latter.

We incline to the belief, however, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that those who have sided with these foreign journals are themselves foreigners, both in principle and by birth. If we know them to be such, we hold no controversy with them: we have heretofore declared that these are to be met in another way. If they be natives, then is our pen called into requisition, in hope of convincing our countrymen that our cause is righteous, our principles just, and our aim expedient. But we ask to be understood before we are condemned. We submit our views fearlessly to the scrutiny of the world, and our greatest solicitude is that they should meet the eye, arrest the attention and undergo the investigation of every citizen of the United States. We believe we have seen all the arguments, of any plausibility that can be used against us, already advanced by our opponents. They consist in the eternal monotonous theme that "Lafayette, De Kalb, Kosciuszko, Rochambeau, and Montgomery, were foreigners who helped to gain our independence;" yet with all this imposing array of names, and war-like deeds associated, they cannot stand the test of fair reasoning and common sense discussion. Our course is dictated by necessity, it is sanctioned by a wise policy and the best interests of the country, and entirely justified by the experience of other nations.

These remarks were suggested by an article in a paper published in Portsmouth, Va., called "The Old Dominion." It takes its cognomen from a State which has deservedly held a high rank in the Union, but if the paper bearing it be the true or authorized mouth-piece of her sentiments, which we very much doubt, then indeed is her reputation likely to be tarnished.

Every editor does not look at his words, and examine his sentiments, before they are recorded: hence they often present a deformity of which the author, on a "sober second-thought," is himself ashamed; so we hope it will be in the present case. Before we proceed farther, we would ask this *soi-disant* defender of foreigners, if he ever read one of our papers—if he has been informed of our objects—if he knows our views, or has heard our arguments, or even bestowed the least reflection upon the subject?

We venture to say that neither of these questions could be truly answered in the affirmative. If so, what confidence is due to the individual who will hazard assertions as false as they are unpatriotic, which can only be imputed to concealed ignorance.

The very first dash of this elegant writer's pen, as by the intuitive power of his super-human discernment and gigantic mind, fathoming the views of the "Native American Associations," without ever having heard of them, before the light of the *Sun* of Baltimore dawned upon him, converts the whole into a "scheme of Federal Whiggery to delude the people."

The "lex talionis," or law of retaliation, justifies us in retorting this party epithet, and as it is reasonable to suppose this assailant would like one the converse of that under which he has denounced us, we will therefore designate his attack upon us by the appropriate term of *lying torism*. Here we might stop, having balanced the scales by a true assertion against a false assertion. But we will kick our opponent over the beam by adducing facts. And first, as to the declaration that our whole concern is *English*. The *Old Dominion*, in speaking of us as native Americans, says, "To show how ridiculous is this attempt, he has only to state that the Native American Hotel in Washington is owned by an Englishman, occupied by an Englishman—and their official organ, the *Native American*, was first printed by an Englishman." Now as to the ownership of the Hotel, we neither know nor care any thing about it; we suppose the rent has been promptly paid, or the same tenant would not continue still to occupy it, and that suffices for this

branch of the subject. As to the keeper, Mr. Isaac Beers, he was born in Connecticut. And as to Mr. Jonathan Elliott, Jr., the first publisher of the *Native American*, he was born in this city. Admitting that our establishment was all a foreign concern, as this ingenious writer represents it—what then are the inferences to be drawn therefrom? Why, either that these foreigners were willing to perpetrate their own degradation by becoming auxiliaries, or that so reasonable and righteous is our cause that honest and intelligent foreigners approve it—which is the fact.

To what extent our paper was "started for the purpose of opposing foreigners," is the chief point requiring explanation. For this purpose it would be sufficient to refer to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, of the first annual session of the 25th Congress, appointed to take charge of the Native American memorials sent to that body. But we will take a brief survey of the subject and give a statement of facts, which we challenge this *genius* of the press, or his abettors, to gainsay or refute; which must be deferred, however, to our next number.

We are sorry to see that the Baltimore Sun, quoted and endorsed by our antagonist, has been beclouded by the rebuke of the German paper of Baltimore, calling the *Sun* to account for opposing a certain act of one of the German States proposing to liberate a band of convicts on the condition that they would escape to the United States. We hope we shall be able to disperse this cloud which has so long dimmed the Sun, that its rays may again shine upon the native American cause as lamently as it was once wont to do—not directly, we admit, but by reflection.

We introduce into our columns, from *Niles' Register*, a sketch of the Irishman, Blannerhassett, famous for his agency in a conspiracy believed by many to have had for its object the dismemberment of the Union. It was declared to be confined to the invasion of Mexico; but there is too much reason to believe that if Mexico was intended as the boundary on the west, the Alleghany mountains were contemplated as that of the east. However all this might be, we see in this instance a foreigner of talent, wealth, and consequent influence, not contented with the advantages of a residence among us, nor even with the peace, freedom and privileges of the country, but offers or lends his personal efforts to fit out and equip forces among our citizens, whom he had deluded, for the alleged invasion of a neighboring colony of the Spanish nation; for which he was compelled to seek safety in flight, and all his high hopes and deep schemes, so fondly cherished on the then enchanting but now desolate island of the Ohio, were blighted forever.

What a blessing are foreigners to this country. Let it not be thought, however, that our opposition to that denomination extends to every individual: not so. Those who formerly came among us were generally respectable and worthy; whereas the few good to be found among the hordes that of late infest us, are like angels' visits. Hence in destroying the numerous *tares* we may injure a scattering plant of *wheat*.

We published in our last, the communication of "An Irishman's Slave," and promised our remarks in the next. We now briefly give them: and, first, as to the ground of our hope in the triumph of our principles.

We may augur success to our cause from the warm and extensive approbation it has already met with. We believe there is not a native citizen of the United States, unbiased by party, who would not wish us "God speed;" and we think there are but few even among those of the strongest party feeling, when they come to reflect and understand, more especially when they are apprised of the enormous evil growing out of the immense mixed turbulent alien population constantly pouring in upon us, that will not heartily unite with us, leaving the few who could be base enough to dissent from us, under the scorn and derision of every honest man. We are of opinion that this evil is so great that it is only necessary to be known to call forth universal resistance.

Parties will see that, whatever prejudice the interests of the country might sustain from unwise measures or mal-administration of the Government, the recuperative energies of our institutions would soon work out our redemption without necessarily involving life or liberty. Not so with foreign influence. But, if we shall fail in these just expectations—if the foreigner still continue to interfere in our elections and the administration of the Government—if a portion small or great of our countrymen, shall basely stoop to court the foreigner for popularity, designedly enabling him to realize that "thrift follows fawning"—if the practice shall continue of preferring foreigners to office, not only over the heads, but to the exclusion of natives—then our last hope is, that there may be found a fraternity who, loving their countrymen better than strangers—too honest to sacrifice their country on the unholy altar of alien popularity—too jealous of the dear-bought inheritance, (the right of suffrage, the emoluments and honors of office, and above all, a country free from the canker of transported paupers and moral degradation of liberated European convicts among us), will resolve to put down this evil and redress the wrong at all hazards, or perish in the effort.

The main question with our correspondent—that which he considers the touch-stone of our principles—is, "would you put in office a Native American, whose elevation made certain by your support, would defeat your party? or would you not prefer the foreigner, who, by your selection would bring you and your party into power?" We unhesitatingly answer the first branch of this

interrogatory in the affirmative—the second in the negative.

This response, grounded upon the consideration that our object is paramount to party, will, we believe, be concurred in by all who appreciate that object.

A little time will develop the necessity of a new organization of parties in the United States, bearing the natural and distinctive appellation of *native and foreign*, between which, if the latter persist in its arrogant pretensions, the walls of China would not interpose a sufficient barrier. Each tribe acts together generally as one man, and the whole foreign multitude, we believe, are of the same political complexion. The interests of each is fostered by its press; and we have just seen in the *Emancipator*, a German paper in Philadelphia, a full commitment to abolitionism, and a recommendation to the whole German people to unite in opposition to slavery, and with this view to harass by abolition petitions and otherwise, the Legislature of Pennsylvania and the Congress of the United States.

As a sample we give the following extracts:—

REPORT.

Your Committee appointed to take into consideration if any and what measures are, or ought to be taken for publications and lectures, in the German language, on the subject of the Abolition of Slavery, respectfully Report:

Your Committee feels assured that the strong love for liberty, honesty, and religion, which characterizes our German population, will, when our views are communicated to them, firmly attach them to our cause, and render them a powerful auxiliary in the great struggle for immediate emancipation. We therefore deem it a matter of great importance that we take immediate means, to disseminate by suitable publications in the German language, a clear statement of our designs and principles.

Resolved, That we recommend the circulation of petitions to the State Legislature, asking for the passage of a law, securing to every human being in this State a TRIAL BY JURY, in all cases where his or her liberty is in question, and for the adoption of resolutions declaring

1. That Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.
2. That it has the constitutional power to abolish them in the several territories of the Union where they exist.
3. That it has the constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade between the several States of the Union.
4. That in regard to all these particulars, Congress ought immediately to exercise that power; and instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives, of this State in Congress, to use their utmost influence for the immediate abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and in those territories of the Union where they exist;—and also for the immediate suppression of the slave trade between the several States; and against the admission of any new slave State into the Union.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested—whenever it shall be officially announced that the amended constitution has been adopted by the people of this State—to prepare forthwith, and have printed for circulation, a petition, praying the Legislature to submit to the people a proposition to amend that constitution, by striking out the word white from the clause describing the qualifications of electors.

Whereas the Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania recognize the right of man to hold his property as property under certain circumstances;—and according to the non-resident slaveholder the privilege of retaining and working his slaves in our own State for a period not exceeding six months, therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to our State Legislature asking for a repeal of those Acts.

Seeing these things, we trust "An Irishman's Slave" will obtain a less unenviable state of existence, and throw off his abject servitude.

NOTE. Being unable often to supervise more than the editorial matter in our columns, accounts for several typographical errors in the communication of "An Irishman's Slave."

General Theller is said to be in jail in Washington, while his co-patriot is in the same condition here.—*Nat. Banner*.

The above is not correct as to Theller. On the night of the "sympathizing meeting" in this city, we are informed he did not remain here, but walked to, and took lodgings in Bladensburg, or in all probability this would have been the case, for it is a fact that several police officers were in pursuit of him next morning for debts contracted here while a resident, which he forgot to settle at his departure, and which he would have again forgotten on his late visit, had not one of the above officers followed him to Baltimore and reminded him effectually as to the claim of one of his neglected creditors, who gave one half the debt to recover the other.

It is no pleasure to us to give this statement, but it seems due to the public to show how badly this state of things comports with the high pretensions of being a military leader—a national reformer—himself needing to be reformed. How bright the prospects of success is under these circumstances, our readers can judge.

"Old Ironsides."—The United States Frigate Constitution is fitting out at Norfolk, Va., for another cruise to the Mediterranean. Captain William C. Bolton is appointed to command her.

The name of this old revolutionary craft always brings to the mind the most thrilling reminiscences; it is a pleasure to the patriot to contemplate the history of the Frigate Constitution; and we never speak of her but with a sort of veneration as an important means by which her gallant crew nobly sustained the Declaration of Independence, and secured to us the establishment of that instrument, the name of which she so appropriately bears.

GOVERNMENT SWINDLERS.

Mr. Swartwout, late collector of the customs in the city of New York, said to have decamped for England not long since, with one and a quarter million of the public money, has been followed by Wm. M. Price, U. S. District Attorney, who was directed to bring suit against the ex-collector Swartwout, but declined doing so, and who it is said is himself also a defaulter to the Government to the amount of hundred of thousands more of the public money. It is also believed that others are defaulters for a considerable sum to the Government, and will, in consequence, be removed from office. Many others are reported as having absconded leaving the Treasury minus by an immense amount. Some of these men were removed. But unfortunately "the stable-door was not closed till after the horses were stolen."

The following communication from the Volks-Blatt, is published by the request of several of our respectable German citizens.—*Cinn. Adv.*

COMMON HONESTY VIOLATED.

The vote on publishing in the German language some of the City Ordinances, as taken on Wednesday evening last, indisputably shows that some of the Guardians of our morals (Councilmen) are as much wanting in common honesty as in common sense.

Previous to the last City Election, the German voters of the first, third and fifth wards represented to the respective candidates, that they always would most cheerfully submit to the ordinances of the City Council; but as they, the German voters, by following useful occupations in order honestly to maintain themselves and families, had neither the necessary means nor time for studying the English form of expressing said ordinances, they thought it not more than common justice, that the ordinances by which they are to be governed, should be published in a form accessible to themselves.

In consideration of these facts as well as of the number of German inhabitants, and the proportion of taxes by them contributed, said German voters took the liberty of asking their respective candidates whether they would, if elected, vote in favor of publishing the city ordinances in the German language.

The following is the reply of one of them:

"CINCINNATI, March 29th, 1838.

To the Committee of German Voters of the First Ward: As I acknowledge the rights of voters to know the sentiments of candidates, I do not hesitate to reply to your inquiries—

First—I acknowledge the right of German citizens to enjoy all the privileges which the constitution guarantees them.

Second—I am in favor and think it proper, that the ordinances of the city should be published in the German language, and will vote for such publication, should I be elected a councilman for the first ward.

H. E. SPENCER."

Has not this gentleman, H. E. Spencer, and several others of our most decent and moral guardians, pledged like him, by their votes on Wednesday evening last, knowingly and wilfully violated their solemn promises? Or do they regard the Germans as Gentiles to whom no honesty is due?

O shame! where is thy blush! A CITIZEN.

In the above we see how foreign influence is invading the established order of things and the usage of municipalities in the States which, as integral parts, must eventually give complexion to the body politic.

The Germans now demand that the city ordinances of Cincinnati shall be published in their language. The next step will probably be that ours must be dropped. Should they get into Congress, it would be expected that interpreters should be introduced in the Hall to translate their debates, and that all the proceedings of all departments of Government should be published in two or perhaps (to do equal justice to all) in twenty different languages.

This evil is insidious, but its grasp is fixed, and unless its hold be soon broken, it will prey upon and devour the very vitals of our institutions.

We would suggest two remedies for this difficulty of which the Germans complain, the latter of which we would prefer, viz: let foreigners learn our own tongue or return to the respective nations whence they came.

Cause of the yellow fever at Charleston, S. C.—Mayor Pinckney enters into an elaborate report on this subject, and falls into the common and exploded error of animal putrefaction, and the exposure of the cellars and sinks in the district laid waste by the late dreadful fire as accelerating this decomposition. He asks why Charleston and no other part of the coast of South Carolina, has yellow fever, and answers;—the accumulation of vegetable putrefaction is there only. A better answer is, Charleston is the only port, it may be said, in constant intercourse with Havana, and with other West India cities, and from whence the black vomit is imported into the State. The same causes existed 100 years ago in the yellow fevers which ravaged Charleston, and which have been so graphically described by their own admirable physician of that day, Dr. Liner. Was there any burnt district then or vast accumulation of animal materials? Mr. Pinckney wishes also to bring in grave yards as an auxiliary, and recommends a *Pere la Chaise* out of the city. The last is well and the occasion opportune, but animal matter his honor may rest assured from immemorial and every day experience, has nothing to do whatever with the production of yellow fever, which is a foreign imported contagious disease, beyond all question.—*Eve. Star*.

The opinion that "animal putrefaction," or that "the exposure of the cellars and sinks in the District laid waste by the dreadful fire," was the cause of the yellow fever in Charleston, does not appear to be supported by facts. There is high authority for the opinion that "animal matter" never generates yellow or any other bilious fever, in any stage of putrefaction. But had such material existed in that locality, it is reasonable to be supposed that it would have been consumed or rendered innocuous by that great purifying and corrective agent, fire. Moreover, there must have resulted from the fire a large quantity of ashes and charcoal, both of which are reputed to possess neutralizing qualities, adequate, we should think, to counteract whatever morbid exhalations might be produced within the space covered by them, or rather to have prevented the generation of such exhalations altogether.

Nor do we agree with the Star as to the origin and nature of the yellow fever. That it is indigenous and non-contagious, we believe is almost uniformly admitted by the best medical authorities of this country; some of whom we know, both in their writings and lectures, maintain that bilious fever (and this is only another name for the same disease, which in its most malignant form receives the name of yellow fever), is always the offspring of vegetable putrefaction and decomposition. The arguments adduced in its support are, in our opinion, powerful and convincing, if not irrefutable. The disease arising from this cause is always of a bilious character, and may be an intermittent or a yellow fever, according to the less or greater concentration of the morbid effluvia. As to graveyards, the idea that they, under ordinary circumstances at least, can possibly be the cause of fever by any effluvia emitted from the graves of the mouldering dead and wafted through the air, is unreasonable, if not absurd. Whatever may be the nature of that quality, which impregnates the human body with the seeds of bilious disease, floats in the atmosphere, and is said to be insensible, it cannot be more subtle or unalterable in its properties than the more sensible quality of fetor arising from the putrefaction of animal flesh. It would suffice to taint a corpse a little below the surface of the earth, to conceal it from sight, if this were all that was required. But, if it were thus contiguous to the surface, the fetor from the corpse would be emitted, and carnivorous beasts, allured by the smell, would despoil the grave of

its occupant. Hence dead bodies are buried at such a depth as to prevent the possibility of this event. Then, if all smell of the most offensive putrid bodies be suppressed at the depth to which they are generally buried, eluding even the acute sense of smell in the dog, how can any quality generated in the decaying body be eliminated at all, much less in a sufficiently concentrated state to produce disease? This appears to us to be plain fact within the grasp of common comprehension.

Whatever, therefore, was the cause of the yellow fever of Charleston, we think it must be traced to some other source than "animal putrefaction," in or out of the burnt district, "grave-yards," or "importation of black vomit."

There appears to be great tumult yet at Harrisburg. By the last accounts the military were gathering there in considerable force, in obedience to orders from Head Quarters; but we have not learned whether the mob has been dispersed.

The latest news from Canada is that three or four hundred Americans had crossed from Detroit into Canada—that they had made an attack on Windsor and other towns—that they had destroyed a good deal of property—were joined by a considerable number of Canadians, and that great excitement existed on the frontier.

The New Testament.—We see it stated in the New York papers, that an edition of the New Testament newly translated by Dr. Webster, is about to be printed in New York for the use of schools, because the common translation contains so many "words and phrases which cannot be uttered in company or before an audience without giving offence."

We wish the people joy of their delicacy.—*U. S. Gazette*.

How fastidiously modest! We may now expect great melioration of the taste, manners, and morals, if not the religion of New York. Is there any thing in the Bible more offensive to man than his works are to God? If so, let it be expunged, and this Book stamped with falsehood as a libel on humanity. If not, let mortals rather be ashamed of their own deeds and words, than of the words of eternal Truth. This is indeed being "wise above what is written."

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ TAKEN.—By the French steamship Meteor, arrived last night in sixty hours from Vera Cruz, intelligence is received that the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa was taken by the French fleet after a bombardment of three hours, with a loss of only four men by the blockading squadron, while from four to five hundred Mexicans were killed. In the same ship came a messenger, who has hurried on to Washington, being the bearer of important despatches.—*N. O. Com. Bulletin*.

REPT SILKS AND FRENCH MERINOS.—Opened this day

20 pieces Rept Silks
10 do Figured Repts
63 do French Merinos.

The above will be sold very cheap. Also, a large supply of French work, opened on our second story. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NEW HONEY.—Fine flavored country Honey, for table use, put up in jars of convenient size for families, just received at TODD'S Drug Store.

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES.—Sign of the Mammoth Golden Boot.—JOSEPH B. FORD, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, has received by the latest importations from France, his usual supply of French Calfskins and French Morocco, a portion of which he has made into splendid Boots and shoes, and is prepared to make to order any article in his line in a style warranted equal to any in this or any other country.

J. B. F. offers to the ladies resident and visiting the Metropolis the following, superior of their kind, viz: Gaiter Boots, of any variety, with a beautiful assortment of colored Satin Turc, with colored Morocco to suit for making Gaiter Boots. Ladies can have any color they wish to match their dresses.

Christina Water-proof Boots lined with fur, a most desirable article for winter.

Also, the Quilted Silk Boots and Buskins, with cork soled Boots and Shoes made light and elastic.

Slippers of every variety, for balls and evening parties, with all other articles, usually kept in a fashionable shoe establishment.

To the gentlemen J. B. F. would particularly remark that he is, in every way, prepared to fit them with Boots and shoes in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—All the work of his establishment is invariably made of French Calf and Morocco Skins, with Spanish Soles; and having succeeded with great care and attention in getting lasts perfectly adapted to the shape of the human foot, and in securing the services of Mr. JAMES PARSONS (whose superiority in cutting and fitting is so generally acknowledged,) he can with the greatest confidence, recommend his establishment to the patronage of the Public.

Dec. 8

FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable farm lying in Prince George's county, ten miles from the city, near the Baltimore road. It contains about 176 acres, 80 in wood, and about 25 acres meadow land, a part of which is set in grass; a young apple orchard, a good frame dwelling house and barn. Persons wishing to examine the premises will be shown them by Mr. Ammon Green, who will remain on the place for a few weeks only. If the place is not sold in a few weeks, a man, with a small family who can come well recommended, can have the use of the house, garden and firewood, by keeping up the fencing and taking care of the place. Inquire of

OLYSSSES WARD, At the Lumber Yard, 12th street, near the canal, who keeps on hand a constant supply of building materials. Dec. 1—3t

NOTICE.—COPARTNERSHIP.—R. W. BATES Merchant Tailor, would inform the public that he has this day associated himself with THOMAS F. HARKNESS, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, at his old stand Pennsylvania avenue, First Ward, next door to Dr. Howard's Pharmacy, where they would respectfully invite the public to call and examine their choice selection of goods, of the latest importation, which they will make up to order in the most fashionable style. Nov. 10—6t BATES & HARKNESS.

TUFTED RUGS.—Opened to-day—

100 handsome Rugs
Also, 20 pieces buff chintz for Curtains
20 do damask Moreens
50 do curtain Muslins

Dec. 1—3t BRADLEY & CATLETT.

CASHMERE AND BLANKET SHAWLS.—

Opened to day
100 Green and Drab ground Cashmere Shawls
50 Large size Plaid Shawls
100 Black ground Cashmere Shawls.

Dec. 1—3t BRADLEY & CATLETT.

GEORGE SWEENEY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent, has removed to the Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel. July 25.